

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 604 177 B1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
30.06.1999 Bulletin 1999/26

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **A45C 11/00, B65D 75/36**

(21) Application number: 93310337.6

(22) Date of filing: 20.12.1993

(54) Ophthalmic lens package

Verpackung für eine ophthalmische Linse
Emballage pour lentille ophtalmique

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

(30) Priority: 21.12.1992 US 995607

(43) Date of publication of application:
29.06.1994 Bulletin 1994/26

(73) Proprietor:
JOHNSON & JOHNSON VISION PRODUCTS,
INC.
Jacksonville, Florida 32216 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• Abrams, Richard
Jacksonville, FL 32223 (US)
• Ebel, James A.
Jacksonville, FL 32256-7623 (US)

• Edwards, Russell J.
Jacksonville, FL 32258 (US)
• Keene, Darren S.
Jacksonville, FL 32257 (US)

(74) Representative:
Mercer, Christopher Paul et al
Carpmaels & Ransford
43, Bloomsbury Square
London WC1A 2RA (GB)

(56) References cited:
US-A- 4 623 249 US-A- 4 691 820

• PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 14, no. 50
(P-0998) 30 January 1990 & JP-A-01 279 222
(MASAAKI HAGA) 9 November 1989
• US-DESIGN-299085(MARTINEZ) 27-12-1988
• US-DESIGN-305478(LAHM) 16-01-1990

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 0 604 177 B1

Description**Background of the Invention**

[0001] This invention relates to an efficient package for the storage and delivery as well as possible inspection of an ophthalmic lens, in particular ophthalmic lenses such as hydrogel contact lenses whose structures are comprised of a substantial portion of water, although the package is also suitable for the inspection of other small, high precision ophthalmic lenses such as intraocular lenses.

[0002] As the ophthalmic lens industry has grown, such packaging has become a larger expenditure of material and financial resources, particularly with regard to contact lenses that are provided for a periodic, frequent replacement. The number of lenses that need to be produced and, therefore, packaged has increased dramatically.

[0003] In addition, with the increasing number of lenses produced that in turn need to be inspected, it is desirable to have an ophthalmic lens package that can also serve as an inspection vehicle allowing the lens to be inspected in-package and avoiding the extra steps, cost, complications and equipment associated with transferring the lens to a special inspection vehicle then to a package.

[0004] Prior art ophthalmic lens packages have had, as a rule, ease of handling without particular concern for the size of the package or the ability to inspect the lens in the package. In particular, the package described in U.S. Patent No. 4,691,820 to Martinez is a molded blister package comprising a base portion having a cavity surrounded by an out-standing flange and a cover sheet sealed to the flange to enclose the cavity. A portion of the side wall of the cavity is inclined to form a ramp to the flange for easy removal of the lens by sliding it up and out of the cavity along the inclined surface.

[0005] Similar designs are shown in U.S. Design Patent Nos. 299,085 and 305,478 granted to Martinez and Lamb et al., respectively.

[0006] A package with the features of the preamble of claim 1 is known from a patent Abstract of Japan (JP-A-01279222).

[0007] While convenient and suitable for its purpose, the prior art packages do not meet the requirements of minimizing the amount of material utilized, allowing high speed filling and sealing of the packages, achieving easy handling and opening by the ultimate consumer and making possible, if desired, in package inspection of the lens by use of an appropriate lighting source and viewing apparatus.

[0008] It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a package which allows easy filling of the package with the ophthalmic lens and processing water, removal of the processing water and addition of the appropriate water solution and which can be sealed quickly and easily. The bowl of the package must, therefore, be deep enough to contain sufficient solution to cover the lens.

[0009] Another object of the invention is easy handling and opening by the ultimate consumer. The bowl of the package must, for this requirement, be wide enough to allow a finger to be inserted into the bowl to extract the lens. The package must also be easy to open and handle during lens removal by the consumer.

[0010] It is a further object of the present invention to provide an ophthalmic lens package which permits in-package inspection of the lens, if desired. The bowl of the package, to allow this objective, must be shallow enough to maximize the focal length of the water-filled package.

[0011] Another object of the invention is to provide a package wherein the lens consistently rest at the center of the package to allow for in-package inspection.

[0012] It is a final objective of the present invention to accomplish the above with minimal use of materials while retaining desirable handling characteristics.

Summary of the Invention

[0013] These and other objects are attained by use of a package for ophthalmic lenses according to claim 1 having a substantial planar first surface with a concave bowl formed therein, the bowl having a radius of curvature sufficiently small to cause the lens to center, but larger than the radius of the lens placed inside the bowl allowing the lens to center and settle in the middle of the bowl. About the bowl is an annular sealing area, preferably a planar annulus raised above the first planar surface away from the concave bowl circumferentially about the circular boundary of the first planar surface and the concave bowl. The package is hermetically sealed along the sealing area with a sealing sheet substantially parallel with the first planar surface and covering the concave bowl. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is a second planar surface at a non-zero angle from an edge of the first planar surface in the same direction of the concave bowl extending for approximately the same distance from the first planar surface as the concave bowl in order that the package will rest level. The package is constructed of a non-nucleated polymer so that when water is placed in the bowl, the polymer surface is sufficiently wettable to substantially flatten the water meniscus in the center and thereby eliminate associated optical aberrations, permitting undistorted in-package inspection. The package of the

present invention has a sufficiently smooth surface (a roughness of 800 grit or higher a #2 SPI-SPE Polish) which allows uniform lighting of the lens, yet provides a coefficient of static friction sufficient to retain the lens while processing water is removed.

5 Description of the Drawings

[0014]

Figure 1 is an isometric view of the package of the present invention showing substantially the top portion.

10 Figure 2 is a side view of two packages of the present invention showing the manner in which the two packages may be nested together.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

15 [0015] Referring now to Figure 1, shown is a package for an ophthalmic lens having a substantially planar first surface 10. Formed within this planar first surface is bowl 12 which is concave when viewed from the top of the package. Within bowl 12 are contained a plurality of ribs 13. These ribs are located near, but off-center of the bowl. Each rib 13 is 0.5 mm long and 0.025 mm wide. The ribs are located 3.0 mm from the center of the package, 6.0 mm from the ends of its collinear partner.

20 [0016] Referring to figure 2, the radius of the spherical bowl designated in this drawing as "r" is such that the radius of curvature of the bowl is larger than the radius of curvature of the ophthalmic lens to be placed therein.

[0017] The ophthalmic lens is a hydrophilic contact lens having a front radius of curvature of between 7.0 mm and 11.0 mm, depending on the optical power, with about 8.50 mm being a typical value. In such a case the bowl would have a radius of curvature greater than 8.50 millimeters, but sufficiently small preferably less than 12 millimeters in order to
25 cause proper lens centering by gravity.

[0018] In the present embodiment, the preferred radius of curvature for the package bowl is 9.5 mm. In 30 test runs using packages from 9.5 mm to 12.0 mm moving at 75 mm/sec, this dimension package had the smallest standard deviation of lens displacement from center, as measured on a CCD video camera, summarized as follows:

30

Package Radius of Curvature (mm)	One Standard Deviation (pixels)	Three Standard Deviation (pixels)
9.5	5.0	15.1
10.0	20.5	61.6
11.0	13.5	40.5
11.5	33.0	99.1
12.0	26.4	79.3

35

40

[0019] The radius of curvature of the bowl must be greater than the radius of curvature of the contact lens placed therein, however, in order to have the contact lens touch the bowl only at one point and not have line or surface contact
45 between the lens and the bowl which would create additional friction between the lens and the bowl and inhibit the movement of the lens to the center of the bowl.

[0020] As an additional constraint, if the radius of curvature of the bowl is much greater than 12 millimeters, the contact lens would move freely meeting the above criterion of having strictly point contact, but would fail to center within the bowl because of the flatness of the bowl.

50 [0021] In addition, the interior surface of the bowl must have the appropriate roughness, preferably less than 800 grit. This roughness is sufficiently limited to allow the lens to fall to the center of the bowl in water and to allow the lens to slide against the interior surface for removal with the finger.

[0022] The package contains near the center of the bowl raised ribs 13. The lens floats over the ribs during centering of the lens in the package, but does not make contact with these ribs when centered, touching only the package center
55 at a point. The ribs retain the lens during removal of the deionized water during the packaging process.

[0023] Referring back to Figure 1, there is also provided a sealing area 14 located circumferentially about the circular boundary of the first planar surface 10 and the concave bowl 12. This sealing area is preferably a planar annulus as shown in element 14 raised above the first planar surface away from the concave bowl.

[0024] Also there is provided a sealing sheet (not shown) such as aluminum foil laminated between two sheets of polyester such as that manufactured by Alusuisse of Geneva, Switzerland. This sealing sheet is placed substantially parallel with the first planar surface to cover the concave bowl thereby forming a cavity which encloses the lens and fluid that is placed within the bowl 12.

[0025] The raised annular planar surface 14 provides an area for heat sealing the plastic coated foil over a controlled surface area thereby insuring a hermetic seal yet providing easy removal by the ultimate user.

[0026] In the preferred embodiment, the package further comprises a second planar surface 16 which extends from an edge of the first planar surface 10 at a non-zero angle in the direction of the concave bowl 12. Preferably, the second planar surface extends substantially the same distance, h, from the first planar surface as does the apex of the concave bowl so that the package, when placed on a flat, level resting surface remains level, and does not tip nor spill its contents. The depth of the bowl, h, is thus less than the diameter of the lens contained therein, thus inhibiting inversion of the lens by containing it between the bowl and covering.

[0027] To allow for easy grasping of the sealing sheet (not shown), when being removed, a portion of the first planar surface and the second planar surface is removed to create a notched section 18. This notch permits the ultimate consumer to easily peel back the foil up to the area sealed against the raised annular sealing area 14, and break the hermetic seal therebetween.

[0028] The package may also include a plurality of projections 20 substantially in a normal direction from the first planar surface and near an edge to provide additional assistance in gripping the package during opening.

[0029] The package may also include in the first planar surface a means for indicating the presence and position of the package in a production line such as notches 22. These notches can be used in conjunction with a locating means such as a light source and photodiode to precisely indicate when a lens has moved into a particular position along a production line.

[0030] It is also desirable to carefully locate the package in any type of production line carrying means such as a pallet. This may be done by means of locating tabs 24; one of which is shown in Figure 1, the other opposite the tab shown is located unseen in this figure underneath the first planar surface 10. It is readily obvious to one skilled in the art the way in which the tabs can be used to lock an ophthalmic lens package into a pallet that is moving along a production line. In addition, it is possible to use notches 22 alone or in conjunction with locating tabs 24 to securely locate the package in a production line carrying means such as a pallet, in addition to using notches 22 as a means for indicating the presence and position of the package.

[0031] A more detailed description of the preferred embodiment of the lens transport system and pallet system with illumination triggering are given in copending European Patent Applications Nos. 93310343.4 and 93310335.0 (attorney docket VTN-49 and VTN-50) filed concurrently with this application.

[0032] As stated above, one of the major objectives of the present invention is to permit, if desired, the in-package inspection of the ophthalmic lens contained therein. This inspection would preferably take place before the sealing sheet is placed over the bowl 12.

[0033] The method of capturing an lens image with a camera and determining whether a lens is acceptable once an image is captured by the camera and reduced to digital data is described in copending European Patent Application No. 93310342.6 (attorney docket VTN-37) filed concurrently with this application.

[0034] In the preferred embodiment, therefore, the bowl 12, and preferably the whole package, is constructed of a non-nucleated polymer such as polypropylene Exxon PP1105. Because this material is non-nucleated, it is sufficiently wettable, and it substantially flattens the meniscus associated with the water in the center of the container. Because the surface of the water contained within bowl 12 does not form a significant meniscus and is therefore, substantially flat, there are no optical aberrations associated with the top surface of the water.

[0035] This material, as would be preferred of any other material used in the present invention, is made translucent or sufficiently transparent so that light passes through the bowl with minimal diffusion, absorption, concentration by the surfaces, or granularity.

[0036] As can be appreciated by one skilled in the art, with an appropriate light source, such a translucent package can be used with an appropriate viewer to inspect the lens without details and variations of the light source induced by the package affecting such an inspection.

[0037] A more detailed description of the preferred embodiment of the illuminating system is given in copending European Patent Application No. 93310340.0 (attorney docket VTN-55) filed concurrently with this application.

[0038] Turning again to Figure 2, shown is a further desirable characteristics of the present invention. In this figure, the package is shown after processing of the lens and inspection. In addition to the elements having like numerals in Figure 1, the package is shown heat sealed with plastic-coated, metal foil 26 fused to raised annular sealing area 14, providing a hermetic seal. As shown, two packages of the present invention can be nested back-to-back. This is accomplished by having the distance between bowl 12 and second planar surface 16 sufficient to accommodate the bowl of a second package.

[0039] This type of nesting of pairs of packages permits storage of a number of packages within a secondary con-

tainer in a minimal amount of space - a characteristic highly desirable with planned replacement contact lenses.

Claims

- 5 1. A package containing an ophthalmic lens for inspection, processing and storage of the lens, said package comprising:
 - a substantially planar first surface (10),
 - a concave bowl (12) formed in said surface (10),
 - 10 said bowl (12) having a depth (h) less than the diameter of the lens contained therein,
 - a sealing area (14) extending about the concave bowl, and
 - a sealing sheet (26) substantially parallel with said first planar surface (10) covering the concave bowl (12),
 - thereby forming a cavity enclosing the lens placed therein, and hermetically sealed along said sealing area (14);
 - 15 characterised in that:
 - said bowl (12) has a radius of curvature sufficiently small to cause the lens to center, yet larger than the radius of curvature of the lens placed therein,
 - and said sealing area (14) is formed extending circumferentially about the circular boundary of the first planar surface (10) and the concave bowl (12).
 - 20
2. The package of claim 1, wherein the bowl (12) is translucent such that light transmitted through the bowl (12) is substantially isotropic, imparting substantially no non-uniformity to the light source.
3. The package of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the interior surface of the bowl (12) has a roughness less than 800 grit, allowing the lens to be slid against said interior surface for removal with a finger, while retaining the lens during removal of water during the packaging process.
- 25 4. The package of any preceding claim, wherein the sealing area (14) is a planar annulus raised above the first planar surface (10) away from the concave bowl (12).
- 30 5. The package of any preceding claim, further comprising a second planar surface (16) extending from an edge of the first planar surface (10) at an angle greater than zero degrees and in the direction of the concave bowl (12).
6. The package of claim 5 wherein the second planar surface (16) extends substantially the same distance from the first planar surface (10) as the apex of the concave bowl (12) such that the package rests level when placed on a flat, level resting surface.
- 35 7. The package of claim 5 or claim 6, wherein the distance from the concave bowl (12) to said second planar surface (16) and said non-zero angle between said first and said second planar surfaces (10, 16) is sufficient to nest the bowl (12) of a second package.
- 40 8. The package of any one of claims 5 to 7, further comprising a notched section (18), said notch including a portion of the first planar surface (10), a portion of the second planar surface (16) and the boundary therebetween sufficient to permit grasping of the sealing sheet (26) for removal.
- 45 9. The package of any preceding claim, further comprising a plurality of projections (20) substantially in a normal direction from the first planar surface (10) and proximate an edge thereof for gripping of the package during opening.
- 50 10. The package of any preceding claim, wherein said bowl (12) is constructed of a non-nucleated polymer such that when water is placed in said bowl (12) the polymer surface is sufficiently wettable to substantially flatten the meniscus and optical aberrations therewith.
11. The package of any preceding claim, further comprising, in said first planar surface (10), a means (22) for indicating the presence and position of said package in a production line.
- 55 12. The package of any preceding claim, further comprising means (24) for locating said package in a production line carrying means.

13. The package of claim 12 wherein said means (24) for locating said package in a production line crying means is also used to indicate the presence and position of said package in a production line.

14. The package of any preceding claim, wherein the interior surface of the bowl (12) has a roughness between 200 grit and 800 grit, sufficiently smooth to allow the lens to fall to the center of the bowl (12) in water and to allow the lens to be slid against said interior surface for removal with a finger, but sufficiently rough to retain the lens during removal of water during the packaging process.

15. The package of any preceding claim, wherein the radius of curvature of the bowl (12) is greater than 8.50 mm but less than 12.0 mm.

16. The package of any preceding claim, wherein the bowl (12) contains a plurality of raised ribs (13) located off-center of the bowl (12).

Patentansprüche

1. Verpackung enthaltend eine ophthalmische Linse zur Untersuchung, Verarbeitung und Lagerung der Linse, mit folgenden Merkmalen:

eine im wesentlichen ebene erste Oberfläche (10),
eine konkave Mulde (12), die in der Oberfläche (10) ausgebildet ist,
wobei die Mulde (12) eine Tiefe (h) hat, die geringer ist als der Durchmesser der darin enthaltenen Linse,
ein Verschlussbereich (14), der sich um die konkave Mulde erstreckt, und
eine Verschlussplatte (26), die im wesentlichen parallel zu der ersten ebenen Oberfläche (10) ist und die konkave Mulde (12) bedeckt, wodurch ein Hohlraum gebildet wird, der die darin liegende Linse einschließt und entlang des Verschlussbereiches (14) hermetisch abdichtet ist;
dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
die Mulde (12) einen Krümmungsradius hat, der ausreichend klein ist, damit sich die Linse zentriert, jedoch größer als der Krümmungsradius der darin liegenden Linse, und
der Verschlussbereich (14) so ausgebildet ist, daß er sich um den Umfang der kreisförmigen Grenze zwischen der ersten ebenen Oberfläche (10) und der konkaven Mulde (12) erstreckt.

2. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Mulde (12) lichtdurchlässig ist, so daß durch die Mulde (12) hindurchgelassenes Licht im wesentlichen isotrop ist, so daß auf die Lichtquelle im wesentlichen keine Ungleichmäßigkeit übertragen wird.

3. Verpackung nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, bei welcher die Innenfläche der Mulde (12) eine Rauigkeit mit einer Körnungszahl von weniger als 800 aufweist, so daß die Linse mit einem Finger gegen die Innenfläche geschoben werden kann, um sie zu entfernen, während die Linse während des Verpackungsprozesses beim Entfernen des Wassers zurückgehalten wird.

4. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, bei welcher der Verschlussbereich (14) ein ebener Ring ist, der sich über die erste ebene Oberfläche (10) von der konkaven Mulde (12) erhebt.

5. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, mit einer zweiten ebenen Oberfläche (16), die sich von einer Kante der ersten ebenen Oberfläche (10) mit einem Winkel, der größer ist als null, in Richtung der konkaven Mulde (12) erstreckt.

6. Verpackung nach Anspruch 5, bei der die zweite ebene Oberfläche (16) sich von der ersten ebenen Oberfläche (10) im wesentlichen genauso weit erstreckt wie der Scheitel der konkaven Mulde (12), so daß die Verpackung auf einer flachen, ebenen Unterlage gerade steht.

7. Verpackung nach Anspruch 5 oder Anspruch 6, bei welcher der Abstand von der konkaven Mulde (12) zu der zweiten planaren Oberfläche (16) und der Winkel zwischen der ersten und der zweiten planaren Oberfläche (10, 16), welcher nicht null ist, ausreichend ist, um die Mulde (12) einer zweiten Verpackung unterzubringen.

8. Verpackung nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 7, mit einem gekerbten Abschnitt (18), wobei die Kerbe einen Teil der ersten ebenen Oberfläche (10), einen Teil der zweiten ebenen Oberfläche (16) und die Grenze zwischen diesen

umfaßt und ausreichend ist, um die Verschußplatte (26) für deren Entfernung zu greifen.

9. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, mit mehreren Vorsprüngen (20), die im wesentlichen senkrecht zur ersten ebenen Oberfläche (10) und in der Nähe eines Randes dieser Oberfläche angeordnet sind, um die Verpackung während des Öffnens zu greifen.
10. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, bei welcher die Mulde (12) aus einem nicht-kristallisierten Polymer hergestellt ist, so daß dann, wenn in die Mulde (12) Wasser gefüllt wird, die Polymeroberfläche ausreichend benetzbar ist, um den Meniskus und optische Abertationen damit im wesentlichen zu glätten.
11. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, mit Mitteln (22) in der ersten ebenen Oberfläche (10) zum Anzeigen der Anwesenheit und Position der Verpackung in einer Fertigungsstraße.
12. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, mit Mitteln (24) zum Lokalisieren der Verpackung in einer Fertigungsstraßen-Transporteinrichtung.
13. Verpackung nach Anspruch 12, bei welcher die Mittel (24) zum Lokalisieren der Verpackung in einer Fertigungsstraßen-Transportvorrichtung auch dazu verwendet werden, die Anwesenheit und Position der Verpackung in einer Fertigungsstraße anzuzeigen.
14. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, bei der die Innenfläche der Mulde (12) eine Rauigkeit mit einer Körnungszahl zwischen 200 und 800 aufweist und ausreichend glatt ist, damit die Linse in Wasser zum Zentrum der Mulde (12) fallen kann und damit die Linse gegen die Innenfläche geschoben werden kann, um sie mit einem Finger zu entfernen, jedoch ausreichend rau ist, um die Linse während des Verpackungsprozesses beim Entfernen des Wassers zurückzuhalten.
15. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, bei welcher der Krümmungsradius der Mulde (12) größer als 8,50 mm jedoch geringer als 12,0 mm ist.
16. Verpackung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, bei welcher die Mulde (12) mehrere erhabene Rippen (13) aufweist, die außerhalb des Zentrums der Mulde (12) liegen.

Revendications

1. Conditionnement contenant une lentille ophtalmique destinée à l'inspection, au traitement et au stockage de la lentille, ledit conditionnement comprenant :
une première surface (10) sensiblement plane,
une cuvette concave (12) formée dans ladite surface,
ladite cuvette (12) ayant une profondeur (h) inférieure au diamètre de la lentille qui y est contenue,
une zone de fermeture étanche (14) s'étendant autour de la cuvette concave, et
une feuille de fermeture étanche (26) sensiblement parallèle à ladite première surface plane (10), qui recouvre la cuvette concave (12), en formant de cette façon une cavité qui renferme la lentille placée dans celle-ci et qui est hermétiquement fermée le long de ladite zone de fermeture étanche (14) ;
caractérisé en ce que
ladite cuvette (12) possède un rayon de courbure suffisamment petit pour amener la lentille à se centrer mais plus grand que le rayon de courbure de la lentille qui y est placée,
et ladite zone de fermeture étanche (14) est formée de façon à s'étendre circonférentiellement autour de la limite circulaire de la première surface plane (10) et de la cuvette concave (12).
2. Conditionnement selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la cuvette (12) est translucide, de sorte que la lumière transmise à travers la cuvette (12) est sensiblement isotropique, en n'imposant sensiblement pas de défaut d'uniformité à la source de lumière.
3. Conditionnement selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel la surface intérieure de la cuvette (12) a une rugosité inférieure au numéro d'abrasif 800, en permettant ainsi de faire glisser la lentille contre ladite surface intérieure pour l'extraire avec un doigt, tout en retenant la lentille lorsqu'on vide l'eau pendant le processus de conditionnement.

4. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la zone de fermeture étanche (14) est un élément annulaire plat surélevé au-dessus de la première surface annulaire (10) dans le sens qui l'éloigne de la cuvette concave (12).
- 5 5. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une deuxième surface plane (16) qui part d'un bord de la première surface plane (10) en formant un angle de plus de zéro degré et en direction de la cuvette concave (12).
6. Conditionnement selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la deuxième surface plane (16) s'étend sensiblement sur la même distance à partir de la première surface plane (10), que le sommet de la cuvette concave (12), de sorte que le conditionnement repose horizontalement lorsqu'il est posé sur une surface d'appui plate, horizontale.
- 10 7. Conditionnement selon la revendication 5 ou la revendication 6, dans lequel la distance de la cuvette concave (12) à ladite deuxième surface plane (16) et ledit angle non nul entre lesdites première et deuxième surfaces planes (10, 16) sont suffisants pour loger la cuvette (12) d'un deuxième conditionnement.
- 15 8. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications 5 à 7, comprenant en outre une section encochée (18), ladite encoche comprenant une portion de la première surface plane (10), une portion de la deuxième surface plane (16) et de la limite entre ces surfaces qui est suffisante pour permettre de saisir la feuille de fermeture étanche (26) pour l'enlever.
- 20 9. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une pluralité de protubérances qui font saillie sensiblement dans une direction normale sur la première surface plane (10) et à proximité d'un bord de cette surface pour permettre d'agripper le conditionnement pendant l'ouverture.
- 25 10. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite cuvette (12) est fabriquée en un polymère non nucléé, de sorte que, lorsque de l'eau est placée dans ladite cuvette (12) la surface du polymère est suffisamment mouillable pour aplanir sensiblement le ménisque et les aberrations optiques qui y sont liées.
- 30 11. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre, dans ladite première surface plane (10), un moyen (22) servant à indiquer la présence et la position dudit conditionnement dans une ligne de production.
- 35 12. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre des moyens (24) servant à repérer ledit conditionnement dans un moyen de transport de la ligne de production.
13. Conditionnement selon la revendication 12, dans lequel ledit moyen (24) servant à repérer ledit conditionnement dans un moyen de transport de la ligne de production est aussi utilisé pour indiquer la présence et la position dudit conditionnement dans une ligne de production.
- 40 14. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la surface intérieure de la cuvette (12) a une rugosité du numéro d'abrasif d'entre 200 et 800, suffisamment lisse pour permettre à la lentille de tomber au centre de la cuvette (12) dans l'eau et pour permettre de faire glisser la lentille contre la surface intérieure pour l'enlever avec un doigt, mais suffisamment rugueuse pour retenir la lentille lorsque vide l'eau pendant le processus de conditionnement.
- 45 15. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le rayon de courbure de la cuvette (12) est supérieur à 8,50 mm mais inférieur à 12,0 mm.
- 50 16. Conditionnement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la cuvette (12) comprend une pluralité de nervures en relief (13) placées hors du centre de la cuvette (12).

FIG-1

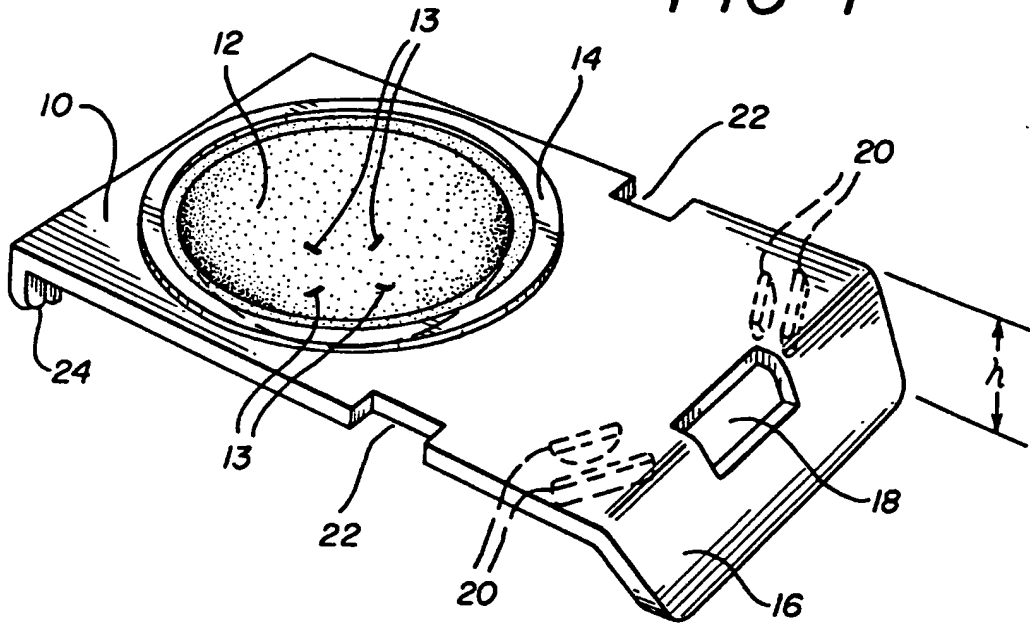


FIG-2

